EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

CLERK OF THE WEATHER."

AN HOUR WITH THE SUCCESSOR OF

Changes and Improvements Since June -The Business of the Signal Corps-The Instruments - Taking Observations-The Theory of Storms.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] WASHINGTON, July 7.

I have discovered the "Clerk of the Weather." Unlike his illustrious predecessor in office (who, I think, must have served under one of the early administrations, as it is on'y a few months ago that an officer of the army was assigned to this duty, and a careful search through the late reports of the Smithsonian Institution fails to disclose the name of Professor Æolus.) No longer.

Sceptra lenues,"

though he still collitque animos et temperat iras

of the "Luciantes ventos, tempestatesque sonoras," Having received my impressions concerning the office and the manner of conducting business there from the report of Mrs. Jupiter's famous visit, from which these extracts are made. I was not at all prepared for the cordial reception I received, nor to find that so great revolutions had taken place and so many improvements had been made since that report was first printed. Instead of a "vast cave," within which the winds and storms are confin-ed, bound down with chains, and held in subeu, bound down with chains, and neid in subjection by the "weight of loity mountains piled upon them." I found an ordinary three-story brick dweiling, on the flat roof of which had been built a sort of summer-house, supporting on its top certain black, odd-looking machines on its top certain black, odd-looking machines
—immense weather-cocks. curious wind-mills,
with little cups on the ends of their long, slender arms, and flaring funnels, such as may be
seen around a still-house or a corner grocery,
except that these were larger. From an upper
corner window issued a dozen telegraph wires,
which, having crossed the street, separated
and took diverse directions. No loud complaints for dealening roar of imprisoned winds
issued from bolted and barred from doors, but
the entrance stood invitingly open.

THE INTERIOR. Within everything was as mysteriously plain and common-place. A parlor has been converted into an office by the introduction of two or three desks, at which sat as many gentlemen engaged in writing. Some curiously-wrought implements standing in one corner alone suggested the character of the place. Nor was the presence of the clerk himself any more imposing. A room which, with its books and tables, had nothing to distinguish it from and tables, had nothing to distinguish it from a thousand other government offices in this city, was occupied by a quiet, gentlemanly officer of the army, to whom I was presented. General Myer, the chief signal officer, sits on "high throne" and bears aloft no "sceptre," and yet his command over the winds and waves is as much greater than that of his predecessor in office, with all his blustering fuss and show, as his manners are gentler than those of Eclus were. than those of Æolus were.

than those of Æoius were.

There is nothing of mystery about the chief signal office when once you are in. Visitors are cordially welcomed and, accompanied by gentlemanly officers, conducted to every department, where all the instruments are carefully explained, and questions cheerfully answered. The business of every signal station in the country, as well as of the central station in Washington, is divided into two branches, the making of observations to send to all of the other stations, and the reception of reports and the publication of them for the public use. Besides this, in the office here, the reports, as they are received, are arranged so that they may be scientifically examined and deductions made.

THE INSTRUMENTS—THE BAROMETER.

THE INSTRUMENTS-THE BAROMETER. First of all, the observations must be made. The instruments used are a barometer, ther-The instruments used are a larometer, thermometer, vane, anemometer, (an instrument for measuring the velocity and force of the wind,) rain-gauge, and hygrometer, an instrument for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere. The barometers issued to the observers are superior instruments of the ordinary forms they are carefully compared with nary form; they are carefully compared with the standard in the Washington office, and the instrumental error ascertained. All readings of the barometer taken for telegraphic transmission are corrected by the observer for tem-perature, elevation, and instrumental error. Careful instructions are also given as to the location of the instrument and the method of making observations. The reading of the ba-rometer, and also of the wet and dry bulb ther-mometers, is registered by means of photo-graphy.

THERMOMETERS. The thermometers used are ordinary standard instruments, carefully corrected by comparisons with that from which the record is made here. Observer sergeants are also supplied with thermometers, which register the highest and lowest readings of the day. They are of the ordinary kind, one filled with mercury, on the surface of which is placed a bit of metals as the mercury rises. It numbers this inmetal; as the mercury rises, it pushes this in-dex before it, but on failing, leaves it at the highest point; the other is filled with alcohol, and the index in this is made of porcelain. As the liquid recedes, the index is drawn along by means of the attraction between them, but when it rises, it passes the index, leaving it at the lowest point. Each day the index is placed on the surface of the mercury or alcohol, the one by means of a magnet, and the other by raising one end of the instrument.

## raising one end of the instrument. HYGROMETERS.

The hygrometer consists of two thermome ters placed opposite each other on the same frame. The bulb of one is covered with muslin, and is connected with a little cistern of water below by means of some bits of cotton yarn. The water is thus raised by means of capillary attraction so that the bulb is always wet. The rapidity with which evaporation takes place from the muslin on the bulb is indicated by the different readings of the two thermometers, and the amount of moisture in the air is computed from this by the aid of tables prepared by Guyot. The two thermome-ters are placed on the same frame, and between them is fixed an index: a small index connected with the large one in the centre When the small indices are so placed as to in dicate the conference are so placed as to indicate the conference reading of the thermometers the large index points to figures showing the percentage of moisture which the atmosphere

ANEMOMETERS. The anemometer consists of four small iron hemispheres attached to the ends of two iron rods, which cross each other at right angles in the centre. As these turn, they communicate with four dials similar to those in a common gas-meter, and from which the distance translated by the wind since the lest observe travelled by the wind since the last observa-tion is read. The self-registering anemome ter, by a contrivance somewhat similar to that employed in the self-registering barometer makes a record of the velocity and pressure of the wind for every minute of time.

WIND-VANES AND RAIN-GAUGES. The wind-vanes used by the signal officers are made of sheet-iron, and are arrow-shaped. The direction of the wind as shown by these is recorded by the observers by a careful examination of the vane. A self-registering vane is used here. The rain-gauge consists of a cylinder with a funnel-shaped top, the area of the end of the funnel being ten times as great as that of one end of the cylinder. A measuring-rod accompanies each, ten inches on the rod denoting one inch of rain-fail. The self-regisdenoting one inch of rain-fall. The self-registering rain gauge is one of the most logenious instruments to be seen in the office of the chief signal officer. The cylinder in which the rain falls is placed on the root, and connects with the instrument by means of a tube, which conducts the water into a giass receiver. This is suspended within a larger receiver, and is connected by means of complex mechanism with a pencil, the point of which is placed against a card, which is at the same time drawn along by being attached to a clock, so that the whole card is drawn past the pencil once a day. The hours are marked the pencil once a day. The hours are marked on the card by lines drawn across it from top to bottom. As the receiver fills with water it slowly falls, bringing the pencil down at the same time. When half an inch of rain has fallen the read that the same time.

instrument is so delicate that it registers the thousandth of an inch of rain.

thousandth of an inch of rain.

THE OBSERVER SERGEANTS—THEIR REPORT.

Having been supplied with these instruments the observer sergeant is ordered to his station. He immediately procures a room in the upper story of a building, with windows facing north, and near the telegraph office which is to receive and transmit his reports. He immediately sets up his in-truments and furnishes his office, and then reports to the office at Washington that he is ready to begin Washington that he is ready to begin bservations. Six observations are made each day at each station, three to be telegraphed and three to be sent to the Washington office by mail. Those to be telegraphed are taken simultaneously by all of the observers at 8 O'clock A. M., 4.30 P. M. and midnight. o'clock A. M., 4.30 P. M. and midnight, Washington time. Those to be transmitted by mail are made at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M. local time. The morning report, which is the most complete, is taken in the following manner: First, the height of the barometer is taken, and, after correction for elevation and temperature, noted in hundredths of inches; then the reading of the hundredths of inches; then the reading of the exposed thermometer, the relative humidity and the direction of the wind; after this, the velocity of the wind is recorded, and then the state of the weather, "clear," "fair," "light rain," heavy rain," "snow" or "hail," &c. In this report the amount and kind of upper and lower clouds are also given, and the amount of rain-fall during the past 24 hours. This entire report, by the use of figures, is transmitted with only 20 words of telegraphing, and from it the elaborate reports furnished to the press are made out. The afternoon and night reports are made by the use of 10 words represented by figures as in the morning report. The Government pays to the Western Union Telegraph. Company two cents a word for each graph Company two cents a word for each circuit over which the message passes, and the yearly expense is about \$65,000. The weather reports have precedence of all other

nessages until they are complete. SOWING THE INFORMATION BROADCAST-STORMS Having received the reports, Professor Abbe, the meteorologist of the Signal Corps, at once transfers them to a map, in order to see at a glance the exact condition of the atmosphere in every part of the country, and what changes have taken place since the last report. He then makes out a synopsis of the weather during the lest 24 hours and prepares his predictions. makes out a synopsis of the weather during the last 24 hours, and prepares his predictions. In order to understand how these predictions are made, it is necessary to refer briefly to the generally received theory of storms. It is well known that there are, in the tropics, constant winds that, with little variation, blow in the same direction during the whole year. Those south of the equator are the more powerful, blow toward the northwest, and are known as the "southeast trade-winds;" and those north of the equator blow toward the southwest, and are called the "northeast trade-winds." Between the two there is a narrow belt of equatorial calms and rains. Now it is evident that if the southeast trade-winds should at any time reach north of the equator, and there come in contact with the northshould at any time reach north of the equator, and there come in contact with the northeast wind, the most natural result would be a rotary motion of the wind, turning in the direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock, and moving in a northwest direction. In this way, it is supposed, the cyclones of the West Indies are formed. On reaching the Gulf Stream they take the course of that great ocean current and are finally lost in the ocean. But, sometimes, it is supposed, in the ocean. But, sometimes, it is supposed, a smaller storm is thrown off from the large cyclone, which, taking a westerly direction, passes through the Gulf of Mexico and strikes the coast of Texas, or first reaches land on the southeastern coast of the United States. It has also been proved that the air which the trade-winds bring to the equator rises there to great altitudes and flows back to the poles. Now if these winds in the northern hemis-phere meet the other colder currents from the phere meet the other colder currents from the pole, the result would naturally be a storm, which would first show itself in the north-western part of the continent, and having crossed the Rocky Mountains would move across the United States in an easterly or southeasterly direction. The observations of the Signal Corps, thus far, seem to confirm these theories, the severe storms that have converted during the nest winter and spring occurred during the past winter and spring having been first observed in the southwest, naving been are observed in the southwest, northwest, or on the eastern coast of the Southern States, and the wind at various stastions on the outskirts of the storm blowing in a circle, the centre of which was the point of

TRACKING A STORM—WARNING OF ITS APPROACH.
Professor Abbe, having therefore marked
his map according to the report, connects by lines those places at which the barometer stands at the same height. These isobarometric lines are generally found to form circles, ovals, or arcs of these figures, and in the region of lowest pressure (if the barometer stands very low there) a storm is generally re-ported. The next report is likely to show that the region of lowest pressure has moved toward the east, northeast or southeast, its ditoward the east, northeast or southeast, its direction being in great measure determined by
the mountain ranges, rivers, the temperature
of different parts of the country, and various
local causes. The direction and rate at which
the storm has moved since the last report,
with the consideration of local influences
which are likely to affect it, form then the
basis for a prediction. If, for instance, a
storm which has moved in a northeasterly direction 300 miles during the last eight hours rection 300 miles during the last eight hours is now in Indiana and Illinois, within 300 miles of the lakes, it is safe to predict that it will reach their shores within the next eight hours, and to warn shipmasters and others to prepare for it. It will thus be seen that the "probabili-tles," as published every day, are no wild gues-ses, but are founded on the best of data, and may, therefore, be read with a great degree of confidence. The United States are far more favorably situated for the observation of comfavorably situated for the observation of com-ing storms than any European country, and yet the records show that in England 73 per cent, of the storm warnings have proved cor-rect, while in France the percentage has been as high as 71, 76, 89 and 94. No system of warning signals for shipmasters and farmers has yet been adopted in this country, though the subject is now under consideration. The predictions made all relate to storms of a general nature, and not to local disturbances such as thunder-showers, &c., which, though they may affect the course of a storm, gene rally extend over small areas. Warnings of these might be given from one station to an-other, though as yet no arrangements for such warnings have been made. General Myer has only just begun his work, the reporting of the weather having been assigned to the signal corps only last November, but not only the possibility, but the great advantages of reporting the approach of storms have already been demonstrated, and there can be no doubthat this division of the War Department wil rapidly develop, until, in time of peace, it will be the most important in its practical results of all the bureaus in that department.

THEIR DOINGS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 28. The Ku-Kiux committee examined H. W. Guion, of North Carolina, to-day. He said that the failure of conviction, and the immediate pardon of rascals, compelled the people to organize. Guion, who was an officer of a railroad company, had bonds of the State tender ed his road at a shave of ten per cent.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Eighteen thousand dollars' worth of win dow glass was broken at Chicago by hall.

—A large meeting at New York bitterly denounced Hoffman and resolved to elect the policemen, who were dismissed for disobedience of orders on the 12th, to some office.

—Domingo Ruaz, indicted in New York for violating the neutrality laws, in furnishing aid and comfort to the Cubans, has been re

TAKING A DIP.—A seashore correspondent gives the following lively pen picture of a scene which will be familiar to many readers: tering rain gauge is one of the most logenious instruments to be seen in the office of the chief signal officer. The cylinder in which the rain falls is placed on the root, and connects with the instrument by means of a tube, which conducts the water into a glass receiver. This is suspended within a larger receiver, and is connected by means of complex mechanism with a pencil, the point of which is placed against a card, which is at the same time drawn along by being attached to a clock, so that the whole card is drawn past the pencil once a day. The hours are marked on the card by lines drawn across it from top to bottom. As the receiver fills with water it slowly falls, bringing the pencil down at the same time. When half an inch of rain has fallen, the pencil has reached the bottom of the paper, and the receiver empties itself by means of a syphon, at the same time rising to the card by lines drawn across it from top means of a syphon, at the same time rising to the indifferent bathers enter the water at the seashore. Some run in very boldly with a skip and jump, but are frightened at the first wave, and beat a hasty retreat, to be followed by a more cautious advance; some dance about on the shore in the wildest manner, as if performing a can-can, with the ocean for a particular the repetition on the card by lines drawn past the pencil once a day. The hours are marked on the card by lines drawn across it from top the pencil down at the shore the ladies trip down to the water's edge in dainty slippers and pretty fancy bathing dresses, and after wetting the head walk slow-dresses, and after wetting the h THE WAGES OF SIN.

HANGING OF A NEGRO MURDERER AT ANDERSON.

A Ghastly and Revolting History.

[From the Anderson Intelligencer.] On the 14th day of last May a brutal murder was committed in the neighborhood of Honea Path, in this county. The victim was a colored woman named Adeline Agnew, who had a quarrel with a colored man, Shadrach Webster, with whom she had been living in adultery. They had just returned to the house in which they were living, when the quarrel ensued. In the altercation that took place be tween them, the woman was stabbed with a home-made dirk knife, the blade of which was seven or eight inches long. The wound was mortal, and the woman died in a very short time. The murderer fled instantly after he dealt the fatal blow. Two days afterwards, he was arrested at the house of a neighbor, though was arrested at the nouse of a neighbor, though not without making great resistance. He did not deny the charge, and stated that he was perfectly calm during the affair, until the woman struck him with a plank board, when he inflicted a wound with the knife, which was sheathed at the time; and he subsequently declared that it was not his intention to use this dengarous weepon, and would not have done

dangerous weapon, and would not have done so, only that his evil passions were fully aroused by the assault of the woman. THE MURDERER, SHADRACH WEBSTER, was lodged in jail, and there remained until the second Monday in June, when he was arraigned before Judge Orr, and after due trial was convicted of this terrible crime. On Thurs day, June 15th, Judge Orr pronounced the sentence of the court, that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and that the execution of the sentence take place on Friday, 21st of July. The prisoner remained stolid and indifferent, to all outward appearances, during the brief and forcible admonition of his Honor, who warned him against entertaining hopes of pardon or commutation of sentence, as that, in all human probability, he would suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the day fixed. He was advised to make preparations for the awill event, and for appearing before the judgment bar of Almighty God.

In accordance with the sentence of the court, Shadrach Webster was executed on Friday last, 21st of July. The awill nature of the crime did not admit of interference with the judgment of the court, and if there were any efforts made to obtain Executive clemency, we are not aware of the fact. Honor, who warned him against entertaining are not aware of the fact.

A PUBLIC EXECUTION lways attracts large numbers of people, but a this instance the attendance was far greater than on any previous occasion for many years Indeed, the estimated number exceeds any ublic occasion within our recollection. At an early hour the crowd began to pour in from every direction. We have heard that colored people were in attendance from Athens, Ga., Franklin, Hart and Elbert Counties, and from adjoining counties in this State for thirty and forty miles around. Between three and four forty miles around. Between three and four thousand persons were thronging our streets before 11 o'clock A. M. and as the preparations about the jail indicated the time approaching for the prisoner to meet his doom that vicinity was one dense mass of human be

that vicinity was one dense mass of numan de-ings, aaxlously waiting the movements of the constituted authorities.

About hall-past eleven, the prisoner was brought from the jall, accompanied by Sheriff McGukin and his deputies. He was seated in a wagor, which was surrounded by a guard of white men on horseback and a small detach-ment of the colored militia—all yearing sidearms. By the side of the prisoner, we noticed the attendance of Rev. D. E. Frierson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. F. S. Morris, colored. The procession moved slowly to the place of execution, an old field just op-posite the mile-post, south of this town, where a gallows had been erected only a few days

On arriving at the place designated, the wa

BENEATH THE GALLOWS

and halted just beyond.

The guard formed a hollow square, around which the spectators of the terrible scene drew in large numbers. After a few moments spent in conversation with the ministers and others, the prisoner ascended the scaffold, and Deputy Sheriff McConnell adjusted the rope. It was then made known to the prison-er that he had the opportunity of addressing the crowd, if he desired. He called for his brothers and sisters, who were present and bade them good-bye, and turning to the crowd, expressed his willingness to explate his crime upon the gallows, and asserted that he was prepared to die, believing that God had pardoned his great sins, and would receive him in glory. He wished every one white and colored, to take warning from thi day, and to prepare for an eternal world. This is the substance of his address, which was de-livered in a firm, clear voice, and in an intelliyent manner. The cap was then drawn over the face of the

prisoner. At this moment, there was A DEATH-LIKE STILLNESS UPON THE SCENE, mid which Rev. Mr. Frierson offered a brie and appropriate prayer, and as the word "Amen" fell from the minister's lips, at 12 15 o'clock, the sheriff removed the pin sustaining the scaffold, and the body of Shadrach Webster was suspended in mid-air, by the rope from the gallows beam. The fall dislocated his the gallows beam. The fall dislocated his neck, and there was no struggling of any consequence. After a few moments the body ceased to quiver, but it was allowed to remain suspended for about thirty-five or forty minutes, when the rope was severed. The body was then consigned to the care of relatives and friends. It was taken to the depot, and on Saturday morning was conveyed to Ab-beville for the purpose of interment. We un-derstand that Webster was raised by Mr. John Gordon, three miles from Abbeville C. H. Such is a concise description of the public

THE IMMENSE CROWD returned to the public square, and although there was censiderable whiskey-drinking among white and colored, there was no seri-ous disturbance of the peace, which speaks volumes for the custodians of law and order, and attests the law-abiding spirit and good conduct of our people. Several private fisti-cuffs between white men were imminent, but they were quickly suppressed by the police. The absence of loud talking and cursing in these instances, too, was quite remarkable.
Altogether, the day passed off with singular
exemption from difficulties, such as might be
anticipated in a large and promiscuous assem blage of people, where there was no restraint upon their conduct beyond the ordinary meth-ods of enforcing obedience to lawful authority and a due regard for the public peace.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28. The election of delegates to the Republican State Convention which meets here on the 9th August is progressing throughout the parish. Lively encounters occur between the Dunn and Warmouth factions, and indicate that bitter strife would be had over the nominations.

A NEW CUBAN EXPEDITION. Cuban Expedition Forming-Several

Thousand Men to be Enilsted. NEW YORK, July 28. A Montreal dispatch says, it is definitely as-certained that the Cuban Junta of New York, for some weeks, has been actively enlisting men to form part of an expedition of about men to form part of an expedition of about seven thousand, expected to sail for Cuba in two or three weeks. The commander of the Canadian contingent is Major Robinson, of the Prince of Wales Rifles, who was engaged in the Red River expedition last year, and was very active and efficient. The regiment which Major Robinson is to command will number about a Robinson is to command will number about a thousand men. About seven hundred men are enlisted, and a portion of them have been sent to the Slates were several rendezvous are made along the coast. Some of the men are in Portland, but the majority are near New York City. It is generally supposed the men will assemble near Barnegat and embark, or go direct from New York City, taking pleasure boats, seemingly for fishing excursions, and being met by steamers outside. Several thousand stands of arms (the short Snyder rifles) have quietly been passed across the border, and it is supposed are sately shipped by this time. The men receive one hundred dollars bounty. THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

Fearful Loss of Life in the Phillipine Islands-Acceptance of Favre's Resignation.

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1871.

LONDON, July 28. Carmaguin, Phillipine Islands, is abandoned by its twenty-six thousand inhabitants. The earthquake, sinking the land, engulphed one hundred and fifty persons. This was followed by a volcano firing the woods. Carmaguin

produced one-tenth of the whole manilla hemp PARIS, July 28. The Journal de Paris says Favre is no longer Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, July 28. The new ministry has resolved to put down the Cuban insurrection regardless of the sacrifice of life or money.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX. Discovery of a Diabolical Plot at Yorkville-A sad Case of Mare's Nest.

[From the Yorkville Enquirer.]

The sub-outrage committee, consisting of Messrs. Scott, Stevenson and Van Trump, Messrs. Scott, Stevenson and Van Trump, reached this place on Saturday last, accompanied by A. S. Wallace, M. C. from this district. As much effort had previously been made to prepare suitable cases for them, the committee were ready to go vigorously to work early on Monday morning; and the early part of the day was occupied in the examination of several young men of this town. In the atternoon, Hon. W. D. Simpson and Colonel B. W. Ball, of Laurens, after having obeyed summons to meet the committee at various points, obtained an examination, and left early on Tuesday morning for home.

points, obtained an examination, and left early on Tuesday morning for home.

The second day was opened by continuing the examination of persons from this town and the surrounding country. The street reports are to the effect, that the persistence of the majority of the committee—aided by the military and other influences equally potent—had been rewarded by the discovery of a witness whe had made out a capital case for the ness who had made out a capital case for the next Republican campaign document. This witness, it is reported, stated in substance to witness, it is reported, state it is a the committee that he knew a number of persons who had been engaged in the Ku-Klux outrages, and gave the names of eighteen gentlemen from this vicinity—persons of high respectability. These eighteen had performed a wonderful amount of deviltry; had most of them been present at the murder of the negro, Anderson Brown, which occurred last winter four miles from this place; and many of them were also the murderers of the militia captain, Jim Rainey, occurring shortly afterward in the Bethesda neighborhood, ten miles below here. They had also raided on Rose's hotel, the probate office, and done other crimes equally helnous. the committee that he knew a number had also raided on Rose's hotel, the probate office, and done other crimes equally helnous. The witness also admitted, on a cross-examination, that he had stolen a horse, a quantity of bacon and tobacco from his employer, and was generally "a bad man." His name is william K. Owens, and he has been employed for some time in the coach factory of Messrs. Kerr & Roach. The statements of this witness were so palpably false in every particular as to cause little concern to those whose names he has used in his story; but, at the same time, it is sufficiently credible, perhaps, for all the purposes for which the testimony is

same time, it is sufficiently credible, perhaps, for all the purposes for which the testimony is wauted at Washington.

The committee have summoned some forty witnesses, and are calling on others as occasion requires. Among those present as witnesses, from a distance, are Dr. A. P. Wylle, J. J. McLure, Esq., Wm. H. Brawley, Esq., Major James G. Lowry, J. M. McDaniel and Dr. A. H. Davega, from Chester. All of these were discharged without being examined, except Dr. Wylle and Mr. McDan el. On Wednesday morning the committee began the examination of Dr. A. P. Wylle, offered upon the part of the Democratic member of the committee. Up to the hour of going to press, this testimony had not been concluded. not been concluded

not been concluded.

It is announced that the committee will close their work here to-day (Wednesday,) and dissolve until September, when many of the unexamined witnesses will be called to Washington, the contract of the c on, and their testimony taken in time to finish up the investigation before the meeting of Congress. Thus far, no arrests of suspected persons have been made at this place.

THE CROPS IN THE STATE. Abbeville.

The Press says: "During the past week we have been visited with some unseasonably cool weather. Nearly all sections of the district have been favored with copious rains, and the crops generally, both of cotton and corn, are very promising. Some sections have suffered from the drought, especially in the lower part of the district and on the Savannah River, but these are exceptions to the very promising crops which are seen generally."

York. The Inquirer says: "The farms in this county have begun to suffer from the drought of near four weeks now upon us. Thus far the cotton crop seems to have suffered most the cotton crop seems to have suffered most severier, in many places leaves and fruit dropping to such an extent as to severely impair the prospect of the crop. Rains have fallen in the southern section of the county over a small area. A dry, easterly wind prevailing up to the time of going to press leaves the prospect still without encouragement."

Fairfield.

Fairfield.

An attentive correspondent, J. M. G., writing from Alston on the 26th, says:

"Our crop prospect is gloomy in the extreme. We had a superabundance of rain up to the 2d July. Since then, none; and with the uncompromisingly hot weather, the crops are litterly parched up. Very early planted corn, which was worked well, will make a medium crop. April planted corn is a complete failure. Cotton is small and stopped growing, and at midday looks as it it was taken out of warm water. Without rain in a very short time, we can't possibly make a halt crop of cotton, and the corn we consider a failure even with rain." the corn we consider a failure even with rain. Darlington.

The Index says: "Four or five weeks ago the index says: "Four or live weeks ago the prospects for a good crop in this county and those adjoining were better than they had been for years. Reasonable hopes were enter-tained that the incubus of debt which had paralyzed the efforts of our planters ever since the war would be removed, and such an impetes given to the agricultural interests of the coungitive of the coungitive of the state of the coungitive of the state of the war would be removed, and such an impetes given to the agricultural interests of the country as would place it beyond further reach of the disastrous results of the war; but these hopes, apparently based on the strongest probabilities, have been sadly wrecked. Everywhere we hear it said that the crop is cut down at least one half. The drought has been so at least one-half. The drought has been so at least one-half. The drought has been so severe that corn in many places is actually falling down. That which had not partially matured before the dry weather set in will scarcely make anything at all. Cotton has suffered great damage. The leaves appear crisped, and boils that have not attained a considerable size are falling off. Taking all things into consideration we shall do well to make a half

SALE OF THE FIRST BALE.

NEW YORK, July 26. The first bale of new crop Texas cotton was sold at the New York Cotton Exchange to-day, at forty-three cents per pound.

RAILROAD GOSSIP.

The Narrow Gauge-The Pacific Railroad. WASHINGTON, July 28.

The President has appointed a commissioner to examine the first twenty miles of the Southern Pacific Rallroad in California. Southern Pacific Railroad in California,
Louisville, July 28.
The proposed change of gauge of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Road is postponed till August 13th. The narrow gauge rolling stock could not be got from the East sooner. The road will, when the change is made, conform to the gauge of its northern connections, making a through line from Louisville to Eastern cities without change of cars for treight or nassengers.

cars for freight or passengers.

San Francisco, July 28.

Negotiations recently in progress here definegonations recently in progress here defi-nitely terminated in the purchase by the Cen-tral Pacific Railroad Company, of California, of the Pacific Railroad line between Vallejo and Sacramento.

THE RADICALS IN COUNCIL

A SECOND CONVENTION AND ITS

The Amended Ticket-Vames of the Party Candidates.

According to the programme determined on in caucus Wednesday night, the Radical Nominating Convention reassembled last night at the Market Hall. Nominally it was held to fill vacancies on the ticket, caused by the with drawal of Major E. Willis and Mr. Archibald Cameron; but in reality the object was to overaul the whole ticket, and to give it. If practi cable, some color of ability and decency. It was known early in the day that Mr. T. J

Mackey had consented, for what Mr. Trapbois called "a consideration," to waive his claims to the aldermanic chair. Coroner Taft and Mushington were equally accommodating. There was, indeed, no room for child's play The chief of police had interviewed Governor Scott in Columbia. Constable Hubbard an Mr. Timothy Hurley had hurrled to the scene in order to give to the New England section the Ring the assistance of their advice and lon experience. There was but one conclusionthe Mackey party must take a modified bac seat. The ticket must be bolstered up by th introduction of some respectable names. Un less this were done, defeat was certain; an Mayor Pillsbury, packing his trunks, would make his way "to hum." How far the co vention was guided by the advice of very disir terested friends, the new nominations w show.

After some discussion, conducted with lea heat than might have been expected, the cor vention reconsidered the action of Tuesday and rescinded all its nominations. Ballotin

then began. WARD 1 .- The candidates nominated from his ward are: Messrs. James F. Green, on of the present aldermen, and Mr. Bernar O'Neill, one of the candidates on the Citizen ticket. These nominees took the place of M T. J. Mackey and Coroner Taft.

WARD 2 .- There is no change in this war Messrs. E. W. M. Mackey and Wm. McKinla being renominated.

WARD 3.—The candidates from this ward a Robert Howard, one of the colored member of the present Council, A. B. Mitchell, colore and Garret Byrnes. The only change is the su stitution of Robert Howard for A. F. Farre

the Tuesday's nominee. WARD 4 .- The nominees from this ward are R. H. Hampton, colored, and G. I. Cunningham, members of the present Council; J. H. Albers, Moses Goldsmith, and William Fields. The only change is that Mr. Moses Goldsmith is substituted for Major E. Willis, who declined

the previous nomination. WARD 5 .- The nominees for this ward are as before, Wm. A. Grant and Archibald Cameron. Mr. Cameron announced in the daily papers of yesterday that he was not a candidate.

WARD 6. -Messrs. M. H. Collins and R. H. Cain are renominated. WARD 7 .- For this ward Mr. E. D. Enston I

nominated in the place of John A. Mushington. WARD 8 .- Mr. James Powers was renom! nated from this ward.

This completed the nominations; but a m tion was made to reconsider the nomination from Ward 5. An acrimonious debate ensued, lasting for a long time. The motion to reconsider was finally carried, and A. A. Aspinall was nominated in the place of Wm. A. Grant Upon this, five of the nine delegates from that ward, with the defeated Grant at their head. withdrew in disgust from the convention.

The seceders being out of the way, the nom inations were made unanimous, and cheers were given for the Reconstructed Ticket. The convention then adjourned a little after two o'clock this morning.

ALT ABOUT THE STATE.

A Burglar Gan.

A Burglar Gan.

Senator Wilson, ot Anderson, has invented a burglar-proof gun. The following reference to this invention is copled from the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle: "Yesterday we saw an ingeniously contrived shooting fron, which is death on burglars. It revolves on a pivot, and by a simple arrangement of wires, the muzzle is made to turn toward an intruder, and puts a ball through him before he can get out of the way. It is the invention of a South Carolinian." "Murder Will Out."

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "Most of our readers will remember the murder of our fellow-citizen, Price, at Quaker Springs, near Augusta, in December of 1867. This fiendish outrage was committed by six negro isllows, of whom one was shot and killed in a difficulty the next night, another died in jall, a third is now serving a term in the penitentiary, a fourth turned State's evidence, a fitth has just been arrested in Augusta, while the sixth is iourth turned State's evidence, a fith has just been arrested in Augusta, while the sixth is still at large. The one just arrested is named Nathan Collier. Immediately after the murder, he escaped to Savannah, shipped as a cook on board a vessel going to Nassau, and since that time until very recently has been serving in the same capacity on different vessels in West India waters. But at inst—trusting that time had brought oblivion of his crime—he ventured back, has been promptly arrested, and will probably be hanged."

A Bad Place for Carpet-Baggers.

A Bad Place for Carpet-Baggers. Kingstree, a station on the Northeastern Railroad, between Florence and Charleston, is Ralifoad, between Fibrence and Charlescon, is not a healthy place for "carpet-baggers." A friend, who witnessed the spectacle, informs us that during a short stoppage of the train there a few days ago a colored Conservative went into one of the cars, in which was sented a prominent Radical of the genus "carpet-barger," and shaking a horsewhip which he a prominent Radical of the genus "carpet-bagger," and shaking a horsewhip which he held in his hand repeatedly over his head in a threatening manner, cursed, abused and de-fled him, informing him at the same time that he owed him a barroom bill for a considerable amount. In reply to this furious outburst of indignation on the part of the irate colored man his victim opened not his mouth. The interesting scene was witnessed by a number of persons who were in the car at the time, who enjoyed the evident confusion of the who enjoyed the evident confusion of the man, believing from every indication that he deserved the castigation. A Street Affray in Yorkville.

The Enquirer says: "On Saturday night last, the colored brass band of this town assembled before Rawlinson's hotel, to serenade the Republican members of the Congressional Kupublican members of the Congressional Ku-Klux committee who had arrived here that afternoon. An immense crowd of persons filled the side-walk above and below the notel, collected partly by the music of the band, and partly, perhaps, to create a demonstration in honor of the members of the committee. The marshals of the town occupied themselves in honor of the members of the committee. The marshals of the town occupied themselves in an effort to keep the sidewalks clear of the crowd. Toward the close of the demonstration, Wm. H. Snyder—one of the marshals—while discharging this duty, met one Tom Johnson, colored, who refused to give way to the command of the officer of the law. Snyder then attempted to arrest him, but Tom, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the law, jerked loose several times, and attempted to force his way at the head of the crowd whether or no. Upon a third attempt to arrest him, he jerked Snyder's boton from his hand and knocked him down. Snyder then drew a pistol and fired five shots at the beiligerent darkey, wounding him in the face, shoulder, hand, arm and back each shot taking effect, but not inflicting dangerous wounds. The balls have been extracted, and Tom is in a fair way to recover After a special investigation of the facts before the town council. Mr. Snyder was exonerated from all blame in the matter, the shooting having occurred in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the town."

Shreds of State News, During a severe storm last week, the gin-house of Mr. J. M. Latimer, Jr., near Lowndes-ville, was blown down, making a perfect

wreck of a cotton gin within.

A Chester colored man is committed to jail for threatening a violation of the peace.

Mr. R. W. Boyd has resigned the position of

Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth and their child were thrown from a buggy in Edgefield, but were not hurt.

Mr. J. H. Rush, formerly of Edgefield, was jurdered at Albany, Ga., on the 18th.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, July 28.
Threatening and rainy weather will probably extend to night eastward to Michigan and Eastern Tennessee. The same is probable for Saturday in the interior of the Southern and Guli States, and pleasant weather for New

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.,

Place of Observation.	ght of Baro-	rmonieter	ind of	ce of Wind	eather
Augusts	30.00	89	SE	Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.06	79	SE	Light.	Cloudy.
Boston	80.03	79	E	Light.	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y	30.03	71		Light.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.09	84	SE	Fresh.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	28.95	86	S	Light.	Fair.
Chicago	30.12	67	SE	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.07	84	NE	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.13	69 82	C m	THE STREET STREET	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	30.09	66	NE	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.02	81	NW	Fresh.	Fair.
Key West, Fla	30.04	83		Fresh.	Cloudy
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.00	89	W	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City Fla	30.01	86	S	Gentle.	Lt. Rain
Lake City, Fla Memphis, Tenn	30.02	90	SW	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.17	68	E	Fresh.	Cloudy
Mobile	30.08	87	8	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	30.10	79	N	Gentle.	Th'ing.
New London, Ct.	30.05	73	SE	Gentle.	Claudy
New Orleans	30.05	80	E	Light.	Ol'r up.
Naw York	30.02	76	SE	Gentle.	Th'ing.
Omaha, Neb	29.74	82	SE	Fresh.	Fair.
Oswego, N. Y	30.01	71	NW	Gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.02	82	S		Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.11	75	N_	Gentle.	Cloudy
Portland, Me	30.04	69	SW	Fresh.	Cloudy
Rochester, N. Y.	30.03	72	NW	Gentle.	Fair.
san Francisco	29.87	62	NW		Fair.
Savannah	30.06	84	SE	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.88	82	E	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	30.00	71	SE	Brisk.	Lt. Rain
Toledo, O	30.11	69	NE	Fresh.	Fair.
Washington, D.C.	30.01	80	SE	Light.	Fair.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.04	90	SE	Fresh.	Cloudy
Norfolk	30.00	86 75		Fresh.	Thring.
Lynchburg Leavenworth	29.95	89	S	Fresh.	Fair.
Cape May	30.18	74	sw	Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Washington.	30.29	52	NW		Fair.

Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

Newspapers, Magazines, &c. THEGREAT

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MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS. -OF-FIGE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTIONS, CHARLESTON, S. C., 20TH JULY, 1871:-Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have been duly appointed Managers at the polling places herein designated, for the registration of Voters, and for the purpose of conducting the Municipal Election to be held in the City of Charleston on the first WEDNESDAY in August, 1871, being the second day of said month. The Registration of Voters will begin on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, and be continued for three (3) days (Sunday excepted,) commencing at 7 o'clock A. M., and closing at 5 o'clock P. M. each day. The polls will be opened on the day of election at 7 o'clock A. M., and close at 5 o'clock

The Managers herein appointed are requested to meet the Commissioners of Elections on Monpay, the 24th instant, at 16 o'clock precisely, at the City Hall, Council Chamber, for the purpo of taking the oath prescribed by law, and to receive necessary instructions.

N. MONTGOMERY, Chairman, E. W. M. MACKEY, R. S. BRUNS.

WARD 1. City Hall-W. M. Sage, J. J. Young, John Reed. WARD 2 Courthouse-F. M. Johnstone, H. C. Baker, S.

V. Ramsay. WARD 3. First Preciuct, Market Hall (including all of the aid Ward south of Market street)-A. F. Farrar, J. D. Kennedy, W. T. Elfe.

Second Precinct, Palmetto Engine House (including all of said Ward north of Market street and south of Wentworth street)-A. B. Mitchell, William Wood, C. S. Miller.

Third Precinct, Engine House, Inspection street (including all of said Ward north of Wentworth street)-J. W. Lloyd, Charles B. Grant and Robert

WARD 4 First Precinct, Hope Engine House (including

all of said Ward south of Hasel and Beaufain streets)-E. R. Walter, Charles Simons, L. T. Gardner. Second Precinct. Stonewall Engine House (including all of said Ward north of Hasel and Beaufain streets, and south of George and Bull streets)

M. Goldsmith, Jr., T. Osborn, S. G. Russell. Third Precinct, Engine House, Smith street (including all of said Ward north of George and Bull streets)-G. L. Pratt, H. J. N. King and L. G. Brown.

First Precinct, Eagle Engine House (including all of said Ward south of Ann and Judith streets

W P Rarnett E. A. Carson, J. Peronneau. Second Precinct, America street (including all of said Ward north of Ann and Judith streets)-W. S. Fraser, Wm. Glover, E. F. Jefferson.

WARD 6. First Precinct, Washington Engine House (including all of said Ward east of Smith street and south of Radoliffe street)-J. H. Happoldt, Richard Forrest, W. H. Whitlock.

Second Precinct, Marion Engine House (includ ang all of said Ward east of Smith street and north of Radcliffe street)-P. H. Rivers, Charles Linning and L. Pinckney. Third Precinct, No. 49 Smith street (including all of said Ward west of Smith street ... J. W. Wilkinson, S. G. Proctor and John Freeman.

WARD 7. Engine House, Columbus street-J. B. Mushing ton, J. N. Gregg and W. G. Eason. WARD 8.

First Precinct, Niagara Engine House, Sires street (including all of said Ward south of Line street)-P. M. Gregorie, J. E. Bowers and J. M. .R. Dereef. Second Precinct, corner of King and Congress streets (including all of said Ward north of Line

Coste. APPLICATION WILL BE- MADE o the Union Bank of South Carolina, at the expi ation of three weeks, for RENEWAL OF CER-TIFICATE No. -, for Nine Shares, standing in name of "Charleston Fire Company of Axmen."

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